### CRIMES OF THE THAMES.

HOLDS IN ITS BREAST TEN THOU. SAND TRAGEDIES.

London Bridge the Favorite Springboard of the Mis-rables Who Wish to Losp Into Eternity.

(Copyright, 1895, for The Times.)
LONDON, May 21.—Black, crooked in its course, dark and devious, its tide scarcely less slimy at its flood than its littered bottom at its ebb; full of strange commerce in the day, dark with maxing on its with mysteries at night, bearing on its bosom the vessels of a dozen nations, biding in its breast the tragedles of ten thousand lives, the Thames flows through London. It is not the old Thames—the Thames that Dickens knew. It is the new Thomes, the Thames of which Dickens' son has made a dictionary, which is devoted almost entirely to de-scribing pleasures. But although the days of Rogue Riderhood, Gaffer Hexdays of Rogre Riderhood, Gaffer Hex-am and his daughter Lizzle, the days when these and many water-siders like them, mude their pitiful re-fugs by finding drowned bodies and steal-ing such small valuables as were left upon them have passed away, it is still true that the Thames is full of romance, From its upper reaches where that dread-ful schoolmaster cast his victim into the lock and left him there to die, to its low-er docks, where is concentrated the vast shipping of the Indias, there is no part of either bank which has not its story and its interesting story, too. I have seen the Thames so covered with pleas-ture craft from bank to bank that com-fortable rowing was impossible, and the scene gay with the bright colors of merry-making women's clothes, was like the flashing of a kaledescope. But I have also seen it when, for-wrapped and covered by the gloom of might, it flowed along noiselessiy and smooth. like a

for toward reform been devoted than to the Thames. There have been times when along its banks the most desperate and cuming of the biggest city's criminals have nightly gathered. In those days barges at anchor in the stream and ships at the docks were forced to guard their experiences. their property as if they were in a place where law and order did not exist. I am fold that more than a dozen murders were done by Thames thieves in one were done by Thames there's in one week years ago, and that a drunken man was almost certain to lose his valuables and, like as not, his life, if he ventured near to the strange river that flows

through London.
At that time the banks for great distances were lined with the old Thames arches, over the feet of which the river and wicked. I have a picture in my possession which shows a hundred outcasts sleeping on the stone floors between the pillars of one of there arches, and there is no doubt that this picture

making itself felt, there was as much trouble in hiding his name as there had at first been in uncerthing it. The fourth victim—and his death was a real mis-fortune—was a man who had been long searched for by the police, and who could have given very valuable information in a most important criminal case, had he not killed himself just at the wrong moment. So even the suicides from Lon-don Bridge go to swell the chorus of Sir Arthur Sullivan's song, that "A Po-Sir Arthur Sullivan's song, that "A Po-liceman's Life is Not a Happy One."
There are a great many suicides from the other Thames bridges in the course of each year. In all, the Thames yields ou up so many dead bodies that its nights seem to be lined with tracedly. One wa-ter policeman who found one dead man

deed, this owner had not been found.
It is possible that he has already played a part in one of the tragedles of murder which the Thames hides so successfully, and that the gang began its occupancy by ejecting the owner from his barge and that the gang began is occapancy
ejecting the owner from his barge
straight into the presence of his Maker.
Along this part of the Thames, however, in the midst of the better section
of London, the Thames has little that
is exciting about it. It is down by the
docks—the East India docks especially docks—the East India docks especially—that what is left of its old criminal life chiefly concentrates. Several murders were done there last year, and ships and men innumerable were robbed by the things and scoundrels who prey on sailors and their weakers. There there is no state of the sail of after another every night for a week,

permitting them to make it their refuge during the winter. At last accounts, in-deed, this owner had not been found.



years apparently gave a hint to the man who devised the ballet at the Empire Music Hall, where the scene which must

women take their part in the villiany of by killing the woman, and badly hurting we men who were trying to help her

THE WOMAN'S BIBLE,

Mrs. Stanton's Letter to Miss Willard and

Lady Henry Somerset. This letter was sent by Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard in regard to the "Woman's Bible." Many of the evangel-ical women, Mrs. Stanton says, are withrawing from the committee on the cound that her comments are not suf-ciently reverent. Miss Willard wrote Mrs. Stanton on April 27th, saying that e and Lady H. Somerset would be f the country for the greater part of year, the committee had better not de them. Miss Willard wrote in out of the country for the greater part of next year, the committee had better not include them. Miss Willard wrote in reference to the "Bible." "No exegesis will ever be accepted by the women of the churches which is not endorsed by their leading women. They feet that the Bible, as the word of God, must be handled by those who regard it as such, in order to evolve such a result as they are willing to look upon with any degree of confidence. Of course they would look upon the exegesis of men with more confidence than that of any woman—no matter who they were—because the clergy have no long been regarded by them is the special channel of communication so far as the sacred oracles are concerned. A minority of the women of the churches do not hold this latter view; they believe in the right of private judgment, no matter whether the one who does the judging is a man or a woman. does the judging is a man or a woman.

This is my own opinion, and I believe is becoming more and more the opinion of bth the men and women of the

hurches."
Mrs. Stanton's answer to Miss Willard

26 west Sixty-sixth Street, New York, May 2l. Dear Lady Somerset and Miss France Willard: Your letter withdrawing from the Revising Committee just received. hope you will reconsider and give the "Weman's Bible" the influence of your mature thought on the Scriptures has revealed. It has all along been my idea to have all phases of thought represented in this work-Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Gentile, evangelical, and liberal-fairly giving the views of the educated women of the nineteenth century as to the significance and authority of the teachings of the Bible with reference to the position of woman. To this end I invited representative women to join a committee and cimment on some one book of their wa choice, each over her own name with the added privilege I criticising each other. To do this it was necessary for each one to publish chapter by chapter, to read and criticise each other, that when the work was completed, and we ter, to read and criticise each other, that when the work was completed, and we came together for the final decision (by vote), as to what should and what should not be accepted, we should all know what each member had written and what points were open for discussion. With this knowledge and preparation the debates would be more clear and concise and the proceedings of the General Assembly more harmonious and much shorter. Being familiar with the faith of each other, only those who could stand a difference of opinion would come into the assembly. Hence the good policy of knowing somehing of each other's views before meetinf in convention.

on creeds and scriptures will be one step in the right direction.

"In every soul there is bound up some truth and some error, and each one brings to the world of thought what no other one possesses." Let us accept then the truth each brings, and throw the error like chaff before the winds. Would it not be a greater blessing to women at large, a stronger proof of your faith in your own religious opinions, for you to comment on what I have written and show wherein, I am in error, and thus illumine the Woman's Bible with your truth, than to withdraw? This book may be read for generations to come, and womanhood. Sincerely yours. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

ART IN FLOWER POSING.

A Japanese Science Being Introduced in

The lines taken by the different stems form the basis of all Japanese flower conjustions; they are synthetic designs in line, in which every individual stem, flower, and leaf stands out distinctly

Not flowers alone, but floral growth and vitality, are to be expressed in the designs, says the New York Resorder. The surface of the water must be considered as the soil from which the foral growth springs; this surface and the base lines must convey the impression of stability and strength. Balance and harmony without repetition is a governing principle. In the distribution of the principal lines, equal-sided or symmetrical arrangement must be avoided—a balance of a more subtle kind and more pleasing variety of form must be produced.

The various directions given to the flowers and branches of trees on the above principles are obtained, first, by a careful selection of suitable material; then by twisting, bending, building together, and fixing at the base; and, lastly, by means of clipping off defective and superfluous parts. Not flowers alone, but floral growth and

of clipping off defective and superfluous parts.

In order to fix the stem securely and give them the appearance of growth at the base, a wooden wedge is placed across the neck of the vase. Glass vases cannot be used, as the pressure of the wedge would crack them; but china, pottery, or any kind of metal vase will do. The mouth of the vase should, if possible, be large, so as to balance the flower decoration and to represent the ground from which the plant springs. The wedge can easily be made at home with two pieces of firewood, scooped out in the centre, and tied tightly at both ends with string. In flat, open vases a coil of iron, about an inch wide, may be used, or heavy stones, for wedging the stems; also any ornament of the paper weight type that would lend itself to the purpose, such as a metal crab, lizard, or fancy design of any kind.

This kind of flower arrangement, besides being very beautiful, will be found

sides being very beautiful, will be found most of the Japanese towns, many of particularly convenient in places or at them in connection with the Christian

religious fanaticiam of women that is the potent influence against their enfranchisement. Those who appreciate and would maintain the secular nature of our Government fear woman's power against it. They fear women would restore the Puritainical Sabbath and close the libraries, picture gaileries, concert halls, and museums that common sense people have been so long laboring to open to the masses. Consider the efforts of some women to close the great Exposition of '20 on Sunday, and thus deprive the multitude of all the clevating influences of that magnificent spectacle, sacrificing the good of the many to the bigotry of the few.

We need more common sense, science, and philosophy in training the mind of women and less religious fanaticism. I cannot tell you all that I hope and believe as to the influence of the Woman's Bible if my ideal could be fully realized. Our liberal women will be quite willing to have their commentaries bound up with yours. If your coadjutors are sure that they have the greater truth, they should be willing, yea, anxious, for an enlighterinent, to antidote our errors with their more exalted inspirations. As each one is invited to write over ther own name she is in, no way responsible for the opinions of others. Theology is slowly advancing with other sciences, and a consensus of the competent among women on creeds and scriptures will be one step in the right direction.

"In every soul there is bound up some truth and some error, and each one brings to the world of thought what no other one possesses." Let us abcept then the truth each brings, and throw the error like chaff before the winds. Would it not be a greater blessing to women at large, a stronger proof of your faith in not be a greater blessing to women at large, a stronger proof of your faith in

It is useless, however, to suggest exam ples, for the success of such a theory entirely depends on the arrangement of the room, the flowers to be used, and above all, on the imagination and disposition of the artist.

Officers of the Arbitic Association. The Close of '95.

BLACKSBURG VA June L-The Ath BLACKSBURG, VA., June L.-The Athletic Association, at a regular meeting held on last Wednesday evening, elected the following officers for the session of 56 and 56. Leslie D. Kline, President, Carl E. Hardy, Vice-President, and O. C. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following are the members of the class of 56: J. B. Carper, Virginia; John C. Dabney, Virginia; William E. Dodd, North Carolina; S. S. Fraser, Jr., South Carolina; Heroert S. Gormley, North Carolina; Heroert S. Gormley, North Carolina; James G. Heavener, Virginia; Leslie D. Kline, Virginia; W. A. Perry, Virginia; C. J. Richardson, Virginia; R. I. Roop, Virginia; J. W. Sample, North Carolina; F. W. Simisson, Scotland; F. W. Smither Virginia; R. C. Stuart, Virginia; G. T. Surface, Virginia; Woodson c. Wandy Virginia; C. A. Wheeler, Virginia.

The "Bugle," an annual of 125 pages published by the senior class, is just out. The book is bound in fine English cloth, illustrated, and portrays very vividly the life of the cadet at the V. A. M. C. The following is the editorial staff of the Gray Jacket for next session; Leslie D. Kline, Editor-in-Chief, Paul Kernan Literary Editor; A. F. Morrissett, Local editor; W. J. Wheeler, Exchange Editor and R. E. Moore, and A. P. Eskridge business managers. letic Association, at a regular meeting

business managers.

The opium manufacture in British It The oplum manufacture in British In-dia has been for more than a century a government monopoly. Half a million acres are under poppy cultivation, and the whole crop is delivered to the govern-ment manufactories at a fixed contract price. The crop is delivered in the form of juice at two government agencies, where the juice is dried and the residue packed in chests of 10 pounds' capacity. It is sold monthly by auction at Calcutta. The last report obtainable, that for 1893, shows more than 4,500 chests sold for export, and nearly 4,300 chests for consumption in India.

The practice of medicine in Japan b progressed wonderfully in the past few years. The field hospital service during the recent war was admirable. Excellent local hospitals have been opened

D ELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE DELAWARE INSURANCE PANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLICULARS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURBUANTHE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—Taltnail Poulding.
Vice-President—Charles H. Yarnall.
Secretary—Henry Sylburn.
Principal Office—Third and Walnut strests.
Organized or Incorporated—April 10, 1835; commenced business August 6, 1835.

Value of real estate owned by the company
Loans on mortgage (duly recorded and being the first liens on the fee
simple) upon which not more than one year's interest is due.
Interest due on all said mortgage loans, \$175, interest accrued thereon,
\$1,06,15.
Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perishable improvements.

shable improvements alue of the buildings mortgaged (insured for \$77,500 as collateral)....

Total value of said mortgaged premises (carried inside). \$256,000 00 Account of Bonds of the United States, and of this State and of other States, and also of Bonds of Incorporated Cities in this State, and of all other Bonds and Stocks, owned absolutely by the Company.

Bonds of the Allentown Terminal R. R. Co.
Bonds of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Consolidated.
Bonds of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co., Trust Certificates.
Compromise Boads, State of Tennessoe.
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. Car Trust Loan.
Stock or the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula R. R. Co.
Bonds of the Baltimore Beit R. R. Co.
Bonds of the Baltimore Beit R. R. Co.
Bonds of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Pend Gorellie Division.
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Co.
Delano Land Co., Mortgegs Bonds.
Stock of the Philadelphia Bourse.
The Mortgage Trust Co. of Pennsylvania.
Bonds of the State of Georgia.
Bonds of the State of Georgia.
Bonds of the City of Richmond, Va.
Bonds of the Wilmington and Northein R. R. Co.
Stock of the Underwriters' Salvage Co., of New York.
Total par and market values (car-50,000 00 101,000 00 47,500 00 50,000 00 26,000 00 25,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00

Cash in the company's principal office.
Cash belonging to the company deposites in bank.
Gross premiums (as written in the policies) in course of collection, not more than three months due.
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks.
All other property belonging to the company, viz.
Reats due and accrued.
Due from other companies for reinsurance on losses already paid.

\$12,380.34

Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, includ-ing all reported and supposed losses. Losses resisted, including interest, costs, and other ex-115,983 00 8,000 00

Net amount of unpaid losses.

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks, running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks, \$692,-117.34, unearned premiums (5) per cent.)

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks, running more than one year from date of policy, \$131,962.25; unearned premiums (for risk).

Gross premiums (cash and bills) receivable on all unexpired \$198,018 94

Total unearned premiums as computed above (carried out).

Amount reclaimable by the insured on perpetual fire insurance policies, being 35 per cent, of the premium or deposit received.

Principal unpaid on scrip or certificates of profit which have been authorized or ordered to be redeemed.

Interest due and declared remaining unpaid or uncalled for Cash dividends to stockholders remaining unpaid.

All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested, viz.: Commissions, brokerage, and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers, on premiums paid and in course of collection. 78.945 04

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock, and net surplus.

Joint-stock capital actually paid up in cash
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities ...

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid up capital stock, and net surplus.

IV. RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. Marine and Injand. / Fire. Gross premiums and bills unpaid at close of last year. \$120,749.76 \$120,749.76 \$43,922 61 Net collected: cross premiums on risks written and re-newed during the year. 215,325 60

\$1,560,977 73

46,813 95

\$901,823 02

\$1,022,305 06 \$259,248 21 48,191, 22 Entire premiums collected during the \$878,938 12 \$211,056 59 Deflict reinsurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums. 249,830 33 26,094 46

Net cash actually received for premiums (carried out).

Received for interest on mortgages.
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources, ancome received from all other sources, viz.:

Rents.
From sundry corporations by judgment (Memphis cotton cases).

From sundry corporations by judgment (Memphis cotton cases).

Deposit premiums (less 5 per cent.) received for perpetual fire risks (carried inside).

56,328 36 Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year in cash.....

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. Fire. and Inland 1386,809, 47

Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$195.571.85 losses occurring in previous years).

Deduct all amounts actually received for salvances (whether on losses of the last of of previous years), and all amounts actually received for reinsurance in other companies—total deductions. 1000 20,189 66 Net amount paid during the year for cases \$347,160.67 \$220,078.49
rip or certificates of profits redeemed in cash, \$30; interest paid to
cripholders, \$18.

scripholders, \$18.

Paid for commission or brokerage
Paid for salaries, fees and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents
and all other employes.

Paid for State and local taxes in this and other States.

All other payments and expenditures.

All other payments and expenditures.

Amount of deposit premium returned during the year on
perpetual fire risks (carried inside).

\$2,242.82 Aggregate amount of actual disbursements during the year, in

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR. Fire risks written
Premiums received (gross)
Losses paid:
Losses incurred

CHARLES H. YARNALL, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia-ss.:
(SEAL.) Subscribed and sworn to January 17, 1836, before
RICHARD H. RELLLY, Notary Public.

T. L. ALFRIEND, Agent,

1203 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.

# ADVICE TO INSURANTS.

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3. Get the SAME INFORMATION FROM OTHER COM. PANIES for comparison,

4. Then select the Company you believe will do the best

John B. Cary & Son,

1201 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA. General Agents for Virginia and North Carolina NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ropolitan police. Now a great float-dock at the side of Victoria Emhankment is the headquarters of one of the most perfectly disciplined and thor-oughly competent hodies of police in the oughly competent hodies of police in the whole world. The arches have been replaced by this very embankment, and the others which like it, line the Thames with solid stone walls, surmounted by pleasant driveways or staid business streets. The docks are as well patroled by the officers of the law as is the Strand, and the old time desperate waterside characters have, to a great extent, passed into history. That impressive waterside characters have, to a great extent, passed into history. That impressive waterside weene in "The Silver King" is no longer true to ilfe, although at the time the play was produced it was said that secenery and characters were copied from existing places and existing men. The man who wrote that play—a melodrama of the desperate criminality of London—has now turned his attention to writing plays which tell of the immortality of another class—those in high life. And the author's change may have a significance unguessed. The Thames has been reformed as Whitchapel has been reformed. London has succeeded very well in curbing a certain kind of crime which is born of poverty; she has succeeded very much better in fighting that than she has in fighting certain other kinds of crime which are born of lixury and wealth.

luxury and wealth. Still the Thames is not without its Still the Thaines is not without we wickedness. Civilization has not yet advanced so far as to prevent a murderer from eccasionally throwing the body of his victim into the black waters of the strange stream, and a part of its advance seems to have been the increase of the number of self-murderincrease of the number of self-murderers who throw themselves into it. Thus the policemen in the little darting boats are not without their business. They often find what they are looking for.

London bridge—that historic structure which has been falling down in the song of childhood ever since Mother Geose because recovery as a posteron seems to be

banks by day and prey upon its shipping in the darkness. An instance of that turned up not long ago. The Thames barges are lumbering, old crafts, built had all all and the control of the

IN THE POLICE BOAT.

The life of the barges is a lazy one. They



assembly. Hence the good policy of knowing somehing of each other's views before meetinf in convention.

As to the friends of whom you speak the very fact that they do differ from me is the reason I desire their opinions, explanations, and interpretations. I would like to know what they mean by the libic being the "Word of God."

Do they mean that the last révised edition of 1888 gives us in plain English, from Genesis to Revelation, the highest moral, spiritual supreme thought in the universe? That would be my idea of the "Word of God," and I would naturally adopt the most reverend language to the highest truths of religion, science, philosophy, and government, and to the great Creator of the universe of matter and mind. But if they mean the God of which has been falling down in the some of childheed ever since Mother Goose became popular as a postess—seems to be the favorite springboard of the miserables who wish to leap into eternity. Score of saiddes jump from it every year, and it is a tradition in Scotland Yard that its suicides are the ones which always give the greatest trouble to the police. They seem to generate puzzling mysteries one might last winter four persons—one woman and three men-jumped from land on bridge between the holors of more made in the police. They seem to generate puzzling mysteries one more made in the police beat to catch and the police. The sainty again, intending turn it over to the tender mercies of the coroner. But sometimes it is not so simple. One of these suicides, for instance, was the wreckage which had been left in the wake of a young mobie man's dissipation. That is certainly enough to bother the police, Another of that night's allered to police, and the healt set it is the police. The sainty is certainly seem of the sort of the lithest in the wake of a young mobie man's dissipation, and it is always a mulsance in England for a young woman of that sort to kill health of the sainty in the sainty is the sainty in the sai

# TATALAN TATALA

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